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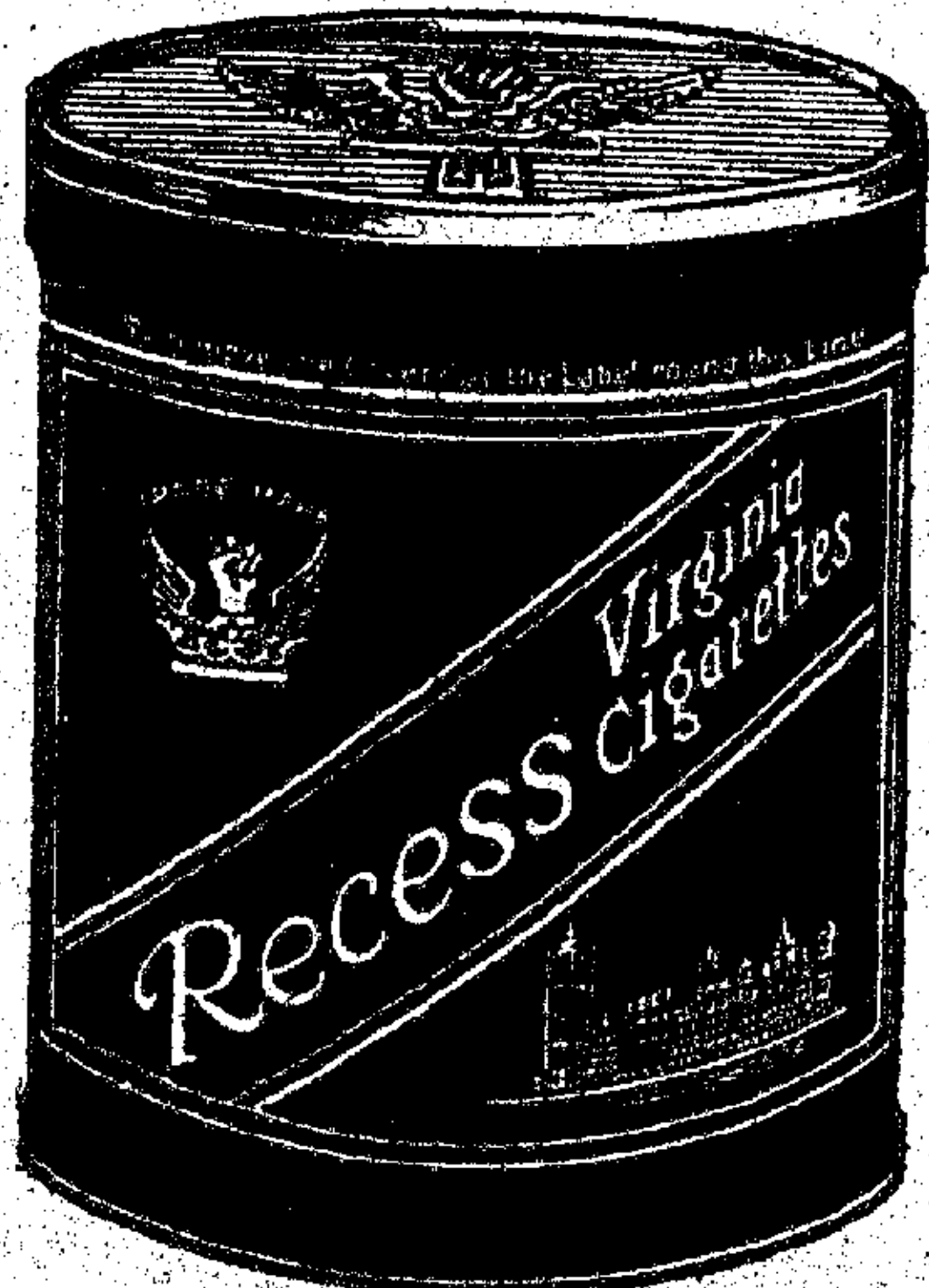
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[1005]

CREATION OF A FRENCH DYE INDUSTRY.

AGREEMENT WITH ALLIED UNDERTAKINGS.

Extremely interesting progress is being made towards putting into practice the decisions of the Economic Conference of the Allies as regards the so-called "key" industries. Chief among these is the dye industry, and as a first step towards the creation of a French dyeing and chemical industry an important group has been formed in France comprising the chief companies and individuals interested in the chemical industry, mines, metals, gas, dyes, organic chemical industry, colours, printing inks, textiles, and paper-making, to which have been joined expert chemists and engineers. This Société d'Etudes will shortly be replaced by a National Company, which will undertake the manufacture of all chemical products.

So that the new company may be able to compete successfully against German rivals, it is probable that a prohibitive tariff will be enforced. The use of the new war factories and their material machinery has been guaranteed to the National Company after peace by the State, and at any moment the Minister for War will be entitled to order the manufacture of explosives and chemicals, and the Minister of Commerce, similarly, will have the power to order the manufacture of dyes and other trade products. In the organization of the new company there is a new and interesting form of State intervention. The articles of the National Company stipulate that the director must be of French parents. The whole concern will be under a Director-General, who will act under the instructions of a Board, and whose appointment will be submitted to the War Minister for approval.

This agreement between the National Company and the French Government has been completed by a commercial understanding between similar British and Italian concerns. This understanding will be carried out by the Société Interalliée des Matières Colorantes, which will be composed of representatives of all three companies.

GERMAN DYE TRUST.

Details of the formation of a trust of the German dye companies, which hopes to strangle the dye industry of the United States after the war, have been obtained by R. Martens & Co., of 24, State Street. According to the company the two main groups of producers of aniline in Germany have been consolidated, with a capital of \$100,000,000, the stock exchange value of which is said to exceed \$250,000,000.

That this trust, which has been organized by a group of German industrialists, is a serious and inalienable injury to the industry in America after the war unless Congress takes action in the interests of American dyestuffs manufacturers is declared by experts who are in touch with the development of the industry in America. The sentiment is growing there that German competition will have to be reckoned with in the future. That the new German chemical combination will have great resources at its command is shown by its financial prosperity during several years past, as evidenced not only by its high rate of dividends, but by the large size of the reserves it has accumulated. Even the war has not cut down or diminished the profits of the companies.

Agents of the German dye manufacturers in New York said that the details of the so-called dye trust had not been officially published and that they are a matter of speculation merely. It was said Germany naturally would attempt to get back her old trade and that every effort to that end doubtless would be made.

LENGTH OF THE WAR.

PROFESSOR POLLARD ON A COLLAPSE IN THE WEST.

Professor A. F. Pollard, speaking at University College on October 2nd on "The Turning Tide of War," said that assuming that, according to one estimate, there were 122 German divisions during the battle of the Somme, the French and ourselves had defeated something like a half of the total German forces, or something like a million men in all, during the last three months. If one could assume the same rate of progress during the next three months it would almost necessitate a total collapse of the German line in the West before Christmas. It was obvious that the Kaiser was slowly fading away and was becoming less and less important as a factor in the situation.

The length of the war might be affected by a naval battle and there were indications that the Germans were once more ready to take part in a naval engagement, but it was impossible to believe that the German Government was really prepared to risk its fleet in a fight to a finish. He had heard two rumours—one that the French Generalissimo had said a month or so ago that the war would end before Christmas, and the other that General Joffre had told somebody that the war would not end for a year and a half. General Joffre, it would be noticed, did not specify which Christmas he meant, and the latter Christmas was more probable. The longer the war lasted the more permanent would be the peace.

RUSSIA'S POPULATION.

The census returns for the Russian Empire for 1915, which have just been issued, show a total population of 182,182,000, an increase of 42.1 per cent. since 1897, and an increase of 2.1 compared with the returns of 1914.

THE MEANING OF THE HINDENBURG POLICY.

[BY "THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

One of the predictions recently ventured upon by a neutral military critic of some authority whose views have generally been marked by detachment and accuracy was that in the circumstances in which they now find themselves the Germans are not unlikely as pressure grows to leave Turkey and Bulgaria to shift for themselves. Unquestionably the war in Turkey and Bulgaria is a serious drain upon German resources, not in men but in munitions and other material, which Germany has in the main to supply. It is a serious drain because the labour problem in Germany has become more acute than the food problem. Even if civilian industry has not already disappeared in Central Europe, it must be very near the vanishing point, more especially in Austria. Broadly, all the work that is being done is war work—the production of munitions and equipment for the troops, and of foodstuffs on which they have the first claim. Simply to impress men or boys above a certain age, and send them to the front would be with the German and Austrian machinery of recruitment elementary were the armies alone covered by the term "fighting forces." In the true sense of the word, however, the fighting forces include this labour army, and it is a truism to say that its output is the measure of the troops who can be kept aloft.

This balance between the numbers on the fronts and the labour behind the fronts must be maintained. Whether or not the enemy troops have fallen to the minimum called for by the fronts as they are is supposed to be an open question, but decidedly the best of all evidence on that point is afforded by the expedients which have had to be resorted to in order to keep the labour army up to the irreducible level. These have included employment of prisoners of war and wholesale transportation into Germany of inhabitants of occupied territories. It may be taken as certain that those expedients were not adopted without necessity. Equally certain is it that when they can only be replaced by such expedients Germans would not be sent to the front without necessity. There is an urgent call for more troops. It is met by "combing out" and by the impressment of youths. The labour balance is readjusted by prisoners of war and by transportations. To infer that a call for more troops met in such a way implies, if not a minimum, at any rate a near approach to it, seems not unreasonable.

Both the expedients referred to began to be resorted to some months ago. As might have been expected, the prisoners of war were first pressed into service. But the transportations from in and around Lille took place in March, and since then, if reports are to be relied upon, there have been, and are still going on, other transportations from Belgium. Under these circumstances it can well be understood that the labour involved in supplying the troops and the Germans with by no means considerable burden.

It is in Turkey and the Balkans that an immediate and very marked shortening of fronts might take place, and it is undeniable that it would add for the time being to the military security of Central Europe. But as against that consideration, which a doubt suggested the prediction alluded to at the outset, there comes into view another which goes to cancel it. The Modern German Empire is before everything else a military empire. Military prestige is its principle of vitality. But military prestige as a vital principle means expansion by force of arms. If a military empire has no longer the capacity to expand by force of arms its reason of existence as a military empire is gone. It must exist if at all as a non-military, its ruling caste of military men must inevitably cease to be the ruling caste. The basis being changed, not they but others become leaders of the national fortunes. Their power and privileges would alike disappear. In the present instance we are face to face with the attempt to widen this military empire into one much greater, but not less military, and as military existing not less to expand further and by the same means. It is no accidental association which has united Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The domination of the Turks over the "rayahs" who still form so large a part of the population is a long familiar example of a ruling military caste, but though the mass of the population of Central Europe do not differ in religion and race from the ruling caste, save in parts of Austria-Hungary, they are not less politically "rayahs," and no Caesar was ever so absolutely a despot as the German Kaiser, basing his authority on the claim to divine right which the Caesars originated. The forms of free government exist in Germany; nothing of the reality.

It is plain that what is here at stake is not the political independence of Germany at all, but the government of Germany on this principle, involving expansion by force of arms, or perpetual preparation to expand. And it is not less clear that if military security is only now to be obtained by withdrawing from the attempt at expansion, the principle would receive a fatal blow, since it would prove that the military Empire cannot fulfil the purpose for which it exists, and might, therefore, just as well not exist. The average German has accepted the military machine, believing that it would bring him greater prosperity and wider openings in the world; a "place in the sun." It appeared to his characteristic national passions—love of gain and vanity. So the hope of ultimate victory still to be kept alive, and the military machine, throwing prudence to the winds, is itself obliged to "hold on."

It may be called the Hindenburg policy, though in truth, of course, it is the Kaiser's policy. The effect upon the course of the war can hardly be overestimated. At the moment the effort to keep the contending forces as long as possible where they are, and to make the most of that by proclaiming that the Allied offensive is "hopeless" or "broken." But it is a hand-to-mouth

policy, because losses cannot at the same time be considered. The reality has to be sacrificed to appearances.

For relative losses are the reality. If, for the sake of argument, we say that the forces of the Allies on the West are as two to the enemy's one, this policy would be quite well justified were the Allied losses also two to the enemy's one. In that event the relative strengths would remain unaltered. That, however, as we know, is not the case. Indeed, the balance of losses notoriously inclines the other way, and all the more so because studying appearances before reality means numerous and nearly always futile counter-attacks. The reality is that one side is going down at more than twice as fast a rate as the other.

No doubt as regards the battle of the Somme that is by this time generally understood. Not can the process fail in due course to lead to obvious strategical results which stir public enthusiasm. The swift onward movement which has brought the French on to the Bapaume-Péronne road is a substantial earnest of much more. It has made the enemy's position both at Bapaume and at Péronne far more difficult. In the meanwhile, it is encouraging to see that such brilliant work as that put in the other day by the Irish regiments at Ghinchy has stirred public enthusiasm too. Certainly it commands the boundless admiration of all who know. The success of the French attack was the direct consequence of it. By work like this the foundations of triumph are being solidly and surely laid.

What of the East front? On the considerations outlined it can neither be surprising that the enemy has massed there all the forces he has at disposal, nor that he has chosen the south of the Danube as the field for a counter-attack. Bulgaria is politically the least sure constituent of the German Confederacy, and yet indispensable to it. Manifestly, this counter-attack had the double object of preserving Bulgaria as part of the Confederacy. The advance into the Dobruja is a distinctly perilous proceeding. What it is intended to lead to is not at the moment very clear. With the Roumanians in possession of the passes over the Transylvanian Alps and in possession also of Orsova, an attempt to reach Bucharest across the Danube would have to be made, if at all, with a force large enough both to succeed in that project and to safeguard Bulgaria at the same time.

The interesting fact to note, however, is the bearing of the Roumanian campaign in Transylvania upon the enemy's project for the recovery of Bukovina. Part of Von Pflanzer's army, forced by the Russians to retreat along the Czeremos Valley, and cut off at the same time by the advance of the Russians to Dorna Vatra, has apparently held its ground ever since. There is no practicable pass between the Jablonitz and the Rodna. The Carpathian chain lying to the west of the Czeremos Valley is, however, only of moderate height, and at this season of the year not impassable, and the enemy appears both to have supplied and reinforced these troops by that means. The manoeuvre for a time put the Russians in Southern Bukovina into a tight corner. But having now linked up with the Roumanians, they have been able to advance from Kirilipol across the crest, and by the seizure of Mount Harghita, combined with an attack upon the Czeremos Valley, have placed the Austrians in a tight corner in turn. It is hard, in fact, and curiously enough the resignation of General Pflanzer has just been reported. In any event this Bukovina diversion has been disposed of. Nor does there appear to be any sufficient force to arrest a Russian advance upon Marosziget, and a turning of the Jablonitz Pass from the Hungarian side.

Seemingly it has been the enemy aim to hold on to ground at all costs. And that appears now to be the idea generally on the East front as on the West. It may be heroic, but it is more than doubtful if it is war. The obstinate defence of Halicz, for example, looks like the loss of the troops there, and probably it would be an advantage to the Russians to capture this crossing over the Dniester, but it is of much more advantage to them to corner and destroy an army. To snap in that way the link between the enemy front north of the Dniester and the rest of his line must give them with the Roumanians something very like a free hand in Hungary. The effect, in short, of these battles in Bukovina and on the Dniester threatens to reduce the enemy line between the Dniester and the Danube to a very improvised affair. The policy therefore of holding ground at any cost cannot be described as a paying policy when the cost is so ruinous. Assuredly the military empire forced to adopt that policy has failed in its purpose, and, having failed, is in sight of its end.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, 26th October, state: "The demand being almost nil and the prospects for the new crop being very favourable, our market has again a downward tendency. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 17th of October is 1,003,216 tons against 920,444 tons in 1915. We quote to-day White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.97 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for November shipment."

NEARLY 500,000 PRISONERS.

ELEVEN WEEKS' CAPTURES ON ALLIED FRONTS. The Journal of Paris publishes the following table of the amount of booty captured by the Allies on the four principal fronts from July 1st to September 15th. The captures of the Roumanian Army and those of the Salonika Army are not included:—

	Guns.	Machines.	Prisoners.
French	145	729	33,699
British	109	225	21,450
Russian	841	1,530	402,471
Italian	36	95	33,048
Total	1,131	2,624	490,668

These figures have been obtained from the daily official communiqués.

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OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
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CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
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OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 9th Nov.—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of a Quantity of Metal, &c., at No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau-mai, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Friday, 10th Nov.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Steam Launch "Mata" at the Breakwater, Yau-mai, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Saturday, 11th Nov.—
2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Sale of Work in Government House Grounds.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It will be remembered that a few thoughtful souls declined to sign the petition to the Secretary of State asking for a more representative form of Government because they considered the present moment inopportune. Apparently, they feared that the question of whether three or four elected representatives should be added to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong would keep Mr. Bonar Law awake at night and send him down to the House so hollow-eyed and haggard that he would be quite unfitted for the task of wrestling with the problems of the war. The inhabitants of other Crown Colonies and Dependencies are either less considerate or better able to look at matters in their true perspective, for we read that they have sent a deputation to the right hon. gentleman to urge the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of trade, development, natural resources, labour supply and communications in their respective territories.

This deputation was introduced by Sir Owen Phillips, who, as the head of a big shipping combine, is a busy man himself and might have been expected to know better. But Mr. Bonar Law, we are informed, instead of showing annoyance at being asked to consider matters appertaining to his Department, actually replied sympathetically, and suggested that possibly means other than those suggested might be found for arriving at the desired results. It is to be hoped that the claims of Hongkong will not be overlooked, but if they are not it will not be the fault of those who counselled silence until the war was over—and inter-imperial relations had all been re-cast at the promised Conference. No doubt the Constitutional Reform Association will make it their business to get into touch with Sir Owen Phillips and those despatched with him.

I do not think that the Governor was quite fair to the schoolmasters at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council. His Excellency fully endorsed the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak that the Chinese students of the present day are having their heads crammed with far too many subjects, and with this I cordially agree; but it was suggested that the Government, although fully aware of the evils of the system, had been unable to remedy it because—well—"you know what schoolmasters are." Personally, I have always regarded schoolmasters as very amiable and docile members of Society, who are particularly amenable to reason, and there is no doubt at all that they have to do—and that in Hongkong, they are doing—quietly and unassumingly, just exactly as they are told.

Boys in a school are judged by their ability to pass examinations. We have a University in our midst of which great things are expected and towards which the souls of all the brightest Chinese scholars are supposed to yearn. If the University, in order to maintain its dignity, states that a knowledge of certain subjects is essential before a student can matriculate those subjects have to be taught in the schools. It is immaterial what they are, but I believe there are quite a number of them, and, of course, there are other standard examinations, with compulsory subjects, which have to be considered also.

The whole system appears to me to be unutterably stupid and futile. I may be old-fashioned, but what is the use of teaching the average Chinese boy in the local schools anything but English and Chinese and necessary commercial subjects with a smattering of English Constitutional history, and, perhaps, if possible, Chinese history. The vast majority of them will go into commercial houses. Let them be trained for their work and let them be taught to "Be British" in the best and widest sense of the term. I have heard of Chinese boys in Hongkong struggling with ancient Greek history when they had not the slightest conception of why there was a war raging in Europe; probably they only knew, in a hazy kind of way, that there was a war at all. Isn't it absurd? But if the Governor wishes to get a practical and sensible curriculum he must not go to the schoolmasters, but to the fountain head.

Although the financial result of "Our Day" has not reached the estimate formed by some of the more optimistic, most people will agree, I think, that it furnishes legitimate cause for satisfaction. The collection of upwards of \$40,000 in small amounts is an achievement upon which those who worked so zealously to make the effort a success, deserve cordial congratulations. The sum of \$5,000 which, with the grant from the War Charities Fund, it has been possible to send Home is sufficient to carry on the entire activities of the British Red Cross for one day; the cost working out approximately at £34,000 a week.

Despite the fact that the local Government has come to an agreement with Peking in relation to the suppression of pirates, these pests, I understand, are still busy on the West River taking pot shots at passing steamers. A well-known River skipper told me the other day that while he was walking on deck in the evening during his last trip a gun was fired from the river bank and a bullet whizzed past his head. This happens on almost every trip. Indeed, it has become so common that, as the skipper himself put it:—"We would look upon the trip as being incomplete if those beggars did not have a shot at us."

To what is one to attribute the crushing victory of the Navy over the Hongkong C.C. this week-end? As every cricketer knows, there are many factors to be considered in valuing such a success, and the bare figures of the score do not always disclose them. From hints in the Press and remarks made at the annual meeting, one might assume that weakness in the Club's playing resources had no little influence on the result. If that assumption is not correct, then the excellence of the Naval men's cricket was very pronounced indeed. To be left with only an hour and a quarter in which to put up and pass 150 runs was "a pretty tall order" and the Club may be pardoned for thinking it impossible. But, brilliantly led by Commander Gibson, who had hard luck in being caught in the deep field when within six of his century, the sailors opened out their shoulders to the batting and gave their opponents such a lively spell of leather hunting as will live in their memories for some time. When stumps were drawn the Navy's score was 212 for the loss of two wickets! That, surely, constitutes a local record.

The statement, made by a Police Inspector the other day that it is a very common practice now for old "boys" and servants, who "know the ropes," to pay early morning visits to the houses in which they have been formerly employed, emphasises the fact that in Hongkong we are very much at the mercy of our servants. In the Straits Settlements a Servants' Registration Bill is to be introduced shortly, and if the Straits' servants are anything like their Hongkong colleagues that Bill will go through.

No more will the gloomy corridors of the Law Courts be decorated by tobacco smoke, and the piping times when barristers and others took advantage of a jury's retirement to indulge in a mild flirtation with My Lady Nicotine will soon become a fond memory. The following notice, with a sympathetic black border, has been posted up in a solemn-looking frame, in various parts of the Law Courts:—"Smoking in the corridors adjacent to the Court is forbidden. By Order—The barristers who spend many hours in the Court library will feel the blow keenly, for the majority of them are inveterate smokers, and have found their pipes and cigars very comforting when engaged in unravelling some knotty legal problem. I understand, however, that there is no truth in the rumours that the members of the local Law Society are organising a strike by way of protest.

When a Police Inspector, be he Reserve or Regular, gets up in a crowded hall and announces that "a late ferry will leave for the Peak this evening" he should be careful to add that "a late car will run to Kowloon." It is always advisable to avoid wounding local susceptibilities by any appearance of partiality.

RODERICK RANDOLPH

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON AND THE "REST" EQUAL IN RUNS.

There was a most exciting finish to the Kowloon and the "Rest" match at Kowloon yesterday, and there was also the most novel happening of two teams scoring an equal number of runs. Batting first, Kowloon put up a score of 213 runs, after some very consistent scoring by the first half dozen batsmen. The "Rest" opened cautiously, but at one time, when half the wickets were down for 150 runs, the result seemed to be in favour of Kowloon. When the last batsmen went in, the telegraph registered 172 runs. Excitement was at the highest pitch. Lieut. Wahl, who partnered Bird, batted solidly and well, and eventually, amid great excitement, the scores were made level, as the result of a well-placed two runs by Wahl. With the next ball Wahl stepped across his wicket, and was given out l.b.w. It was a most exhilarating finish to a match which was always interesting, and the spectators and players alike were highly delighted. The scores were as follow:—

KOWLOON.	
Major Robertson, c Pearce, b Bryant	22
B. D. Evans, c Bird, b Bryant	17
J. P. Robinson, run out	29
J. Stalker, b Bryant	26
W. H. Stapleton, c Mitchell b Bryant	33
J. V. Braga, c Muriel, b Bird	43
F. Syme Thompson, b Bryant	6
M. M. Maas, c Wahl, b Mitchell	3
R. P. Thurlfield, not out	5
B. Kennedy, b Mitchell	9
S. E. Green, b Mitchell	9
Extras	15
Total	213
Bowling.	
Hamilton	3-1-32-0
Bird	14-3-50-1
Bryant	18-0-60-5
Witchell	7-0-24-3
Taylor	2-0-13-0
Dewar	3-0-13-0
Witchell bowled a wide, and Dewar a no ball.	

THE "REST"	
T. E. Pearce, l.b.w. b Braga	41
Capt. Dewar R.N., c Green b Braga	26
H. P. Marshall, c Braga, b Stalker	29
R. C. Mitchell, c Maas, b Stalker	4
J. Bryant, c Robinson, b Stalker	3
H. H. Taylor, b Braga	45
R. M. Austin, c Stalker, b Evans	0
E. J. R. Mitchell, c Braga, b Stalker	3
E. W. Hamilton, c and b Stalker	3
Lieut. Wahl, l.b.w. b Braga	27
R. E. O. Bird, not out	26
Extras	6
Total	213
Bowling.	
Syme Thompson	*10-0-31-0
Stalker	18-2-64-5
Evans	20-2-65-1
Braga	11-1-50-4
Thurlfield	2-0-7-0
*Bowled one no ball.	

TENNIS.
WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB.
The Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club held its annual meeting in the Club pavilion on Saturday evening, Mr. A. E. Crappell being in the chair. The report and accounts, which were of a fairly satisfactory nature, were adopted. Mr. A. Hicks resigned the Hon. Secretaryship, and Mr. A. G. Howlitt was appointed in his place, with Mr. G. W. Wilson as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Gerken was appointed Hon. Treasurer in place of Mr. V. Bjerre, who resigned. The Committee was composed of Messrs. Hicks, Howlitt, Gerken, Wilson, Bjerre and N. L. Railton.

HOCKEY.
The friendly game arranged for to-day between the Volunteer "B" team and the 83rd Co., R.G.A., has been cancelled owing to the ground not being available.

BOXING.
SCOTT CHALLENGED.
Leading Seaman Clift, of H.M.S., has challenged Corporal Scott, the victor of Saturday's big fight, to a contest for the heavy-weight championship of the Colony. Clift is a bigger and heavier man than Scott. The fight will probably take place early in December.

FOOTBALL.
2nd DIVISION LEAGUE CLUBS AND THE USE OF THE H.K. CLUBS' GROUND.
A Football correspondent writes:—"With reference to the correct position of the Stalker, in Monday's match, it is pointed out that it constituted a difference, if, for instance, Kowloon had played on a Wednesday when the Club was not playing, and the other grounds were engaged, they would have to bring in goal posts, etc., from either Lyemun or Kowloon, which, of course, is absurd. The Navy and Military teams lend their gear to civilian teams whenever required."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ATTRACTIONS OF HONGKONG.

A Chinese who had been banished from the Colony, and who was found in unlawful possession of a quantity of rope, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MISSING BRASS.

When leaving the Tung Fat engineering works, Wanchai, a coolie was searched and found to have in his possession a brass fitting. The man's excuse was that he had picked up the fitting from a rubbish heap. He was ordered to receive six strokes with the birch.

OPIUM.

Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$2,000, with the alternative of twelve months' hard labour, upon a Chinese woman who was found in possession of 23 tael of prepared opium. The woman's excuse was that she was given the drug to carry by a hawker, and that the latter ran away as soon as she was arrested.

For being in possession of nine tael of opium dress, a Chinese was fined \$130, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

UP THE SPOUT.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, a Chinese was found descending from a house in Queen's Road Central by means of the rain-pipe. When he had reached the bottom he was pounced upon by a *lukong* and was found to have a quantity of clothing tied round his waist. A rope was also seen dangling from the roof, and when this had been pulled down a large and formidable-looking chopper was found attached to the end of the rope. The man had a record, and was sentenced by Mr. Wood to six months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES FOR 1916-1917.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

1st Division.

November 4th.—H.K.F.C. v. R.E., Club Ground.
November 4th.—Navy v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
November 18th.—R.G.A. v. R.E., Military Ground.
November 18th.—Navy v. K.S.L.I., Navy Ground.
December 2nd.—H.K.F.C. v. Navy, Club Ground.
December 2nd.—R.G.A. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.
December 10th.—H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A., Club Ground.
December 10th.—R.E. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.
December 30th.—H.K.F.C. v. K.S.L.I., Club Ground.
January 13th.—Navy v. R.E., Navy Ground.
January 13th.—Navy v. K.S.L.I., Navy Ground.
January 13th.—R.G.A. v. R.E., Military Ground.
Jan. 27th.—Shield Competition—Round 1.
February 3rd.—H.K.F.C. v. R.E., Club Ground.
February 3rd.—R.G.A. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.
February 17th.—Navy v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.
February 17th.—H.K.F.C. v. K.S.L.I., Club Ground.
February 24th.—Shield Competitions—Semi-finals.
March 10th.—Navy v. R.E., Navy Ground.
March 10th.—H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A., Club Ground.
March 24th.—R.E. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.
March 24th.—H.K.F.C. v. Navy, Club Ground.
March 31st.—Shield Competition—Final.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.	
November 11th.—R.G.A. v. H.K. Volunteers, Club Ground.	
November 11th.—R.E. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.	
November 25th.—Navy v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.	
November 25th.—R.E. v. H.K.V., Club Ground.	
December 9th.—R.G.A. v. R.E., Military Ground.	
December 9th.—Navy v. H.K.V., Club Ground.	
December 23rd.—R.G.A. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.	
December 23rd.—Navy v. R.E., Navy Ground.	
January 20th.—Navy v. H.K.V., Club Ground.	
January 20th.—R.G.A. v. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.	
February 10th.—R.E. v. K.S.L.I., Club Ground.	
February 10th.—R.G.A. v. H.K.V., Club Ground.	
March 3rd.—Navy v. K.S.L.I., Navy Ground.	
March 3rd.—R.E. v. H.K.V., Club Ground.	
March 17th.—Navy v. R.E., Navy Ground.	
March 17th.—K.S.L.I. v. H.K.V., Club Ground.	
April 4th.—Navy v. K.S.L.I., Navy Ground.	
April 4th.—R.G.A. v. R.E., Military Ground.	

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

USEFUL
AND
DAINTY.
SPORTS
COATS
AND
SCARVESIN
CREPE
DE CHINE
SILK.
SILK & WOOL.
WOOL.
ARTIFICIAL
SILK.
COTTON
AND
WOOL.
ETC.

PRICES:

From \$8.00 to \$45.00 Each.

SMART FOOTWEAR.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

STYLISH BLOUSES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[121]

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sua Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Chang Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Looing.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwaa Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Stocked by

Admitted to be the Best

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[124-2]

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

SATISFACTION

We can assure this on all goods leaving our Store.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

COLLARS AND SHIRTS

(BRITISH MADE)

COMFORTABLE IN WEAR.

[1277]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A White and Liver-Coloured Pointer Pup, five months' old, answers to the name of "Max." Finder will be Rewarded on returning same to—
F. F. ECA DA SILVA,
Care of D. Sassoon & Co.
[1335]

NOTICE.

S. O. A. E. O.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that the Agency of the FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD. (Société d'Oxygène et d'Acétylène d'Extrême Orient) will be transferred from A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED, to Messrs. FLOQUET & KNOTH (I. Prince's Buildings, Telephone 2082, Works 1033), as from the 16th November, 1916.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED, GUNNAR LUDIN.
F. FLOQUET & KNOTH, Technical General Manager, Hongkong, 31st October, 1916. [1332]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 9th November, 1916, commencing at 10.30 A.M., on their premises, No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau-mat, a

A QUANTITY OF METAL, &c., &c., comprising:—Copper Plate Cutlery, a large quantity of Copper Pipes, Metal Rods, Brass Plates and Rods, Zinc Concentrators, Seattle Port Frames, Patent Automatic Lubricators, Cast Iron Rice Boilers, Brass Bushes, Valves, Plugs, Oil Caps, Screwed Bent Cocks, Straight Flanged Stop Valves, Brass Locks, Coils of Brass Wire, Pressure Ganges, Weighing Machine, &c., &c.
On view from WEDNESDAY, 8th November. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1333]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1916, at 11 A.M., at the Breakwater, Yau-mat, The Steam-Launch

"M E T A,"
Constructed of Teakwood.
Length overall... 50 ft.
Beam... 10 ft.
Depth moulded... 7 ft.
One set of inverted Compound Surface Condensing Engines.
Diameter of H. P. Cylinder... 7 ft.
"L. P."... 14 ft.
Length of Stroke... 10 ft.
One Cylinder Multi-tubular Boiler Dia. 5 ft., Length 6 ft.
A Launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 A.M. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.
On view from WEDNESDAY, 8th November. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1334]

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company we are prepared to accept FIRE risks at current rates.
W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1916. [1350]

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from Head Office I have handed over the Agency of HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD., to Mr. J. P. BRAGA, of No. 8, Pedder's Hill, to whom all communications should be addressed in future.
F. SMYTH,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1916. [1341]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1630 for 50 Shares numbered from 5350 to 5399 inclusive, standing in the name of Mr. W. W. YU, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the same shall be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1307]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. abstrainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy refs., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1348]

WANTED.

ONE PORTUGUESE AND ONE CHINESE JUNIOR CLERK, with Good Hand-writing and knowledge of English. Apply personally to the Undersigned with written application.
THE MANAGER,
NIPPON TRADING CO., LTD.
[1345]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Preferred. Reply to—
17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai.
[1333]

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re LEONARD RONALD NEEDHAM, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 59 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of November, 1916. All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.
Dated the 21st day of October, 1916.
JOHN BENTLEY,
c/o THOS. COOK & SON,
Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong,
Executor of the Estate of L. R. NEEDHAM, deceased.

[1287]

M. S. "GLENARTNEY."

OWING to this Steamer having been on Fire at Singapore the voyage has been abandoned and part of her Cargo has been transhipped to other Steamers for conveyance to destination.
The first lot will arrive by the S.S. "GLENIFFER" on MONDAY, 6th inst., and further particulars will be notified as soon as possible.
A General Average Bond will require to be signed and a deposit of 50% made before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents,
"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR GOW & Co.), LTD.
[1346]

REMEMBER

"KISMET"

MID - DECEMBER.

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

[1334]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessels or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

[77]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .558. at 8s. 6d. and 87.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[1288]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219. [583]

FOR SALE.

2 GRIVES LIFESAVING WAITS. COATS, adults' size, and one child's size. Apply—
Box No. 6,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1349]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANNAH REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1915.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before

15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
SIX PER CENT. WAR
LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong Currency six per cent. Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG AND ARE SECURED BY THE REVENUES OF THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.
First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.
Principal repayable at par on—1st November, 1928, or, at the option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the fifth year by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, are instructed by the Government of Hongkong to invite subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half-yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong. The first coupon will be attached to Scrip Certificates, which will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$100 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount applied for. Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allotment. The Government has the right to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz:—
25 per cent. on application.
25 " " allotment (4th Dec. 1916).
25 " " 20th December, 1916.
25 " " 17th January, 1917.
100%

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half-year's interest due on 1st May, 1917, will be issued after payment of the instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid, will be exchangeable for Bonds when received. Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1916.
[1284]

INTIMATION

SPEY—
ROYAL.

THE CHOICEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
PROCURABLE.

10 YEARS OLD.

Obtainable from all Comproducers and Stores.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.

ELLIS.—On the 4th November, at her residence, No. 1, Pedder's Hill, Hans, the dearly beloved widow of the late I. E. ELLIS, at the age of 83. (Shanghai and Indian papers please copy). [1351]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7th NOVEMBER, 1916.

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

EVER since the ill-fated Boxer outbreak, the political situation in China has been difficult to forecast. It has been at once the despair and the hope of friends of the country. It has led the extreme pessimists to prophesy the complete "break up" of China, and it has induced the perverted optimists to believe that the word Republic is the open sesame to the wealth, happiness and prosperity of the country. Many Europeans who have business dealings with the Chinese grow weary of the perpetual intrigues and plots connected with the politics of the country. They see salvation only in foreign control of the finances, and the provision of facilities for the practical education of large numbers of the rising generation. Whether there are real reasons for the recent forebodings from Peking concerning the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Military party time alone will show. It will probably be many years before the Oriental habit of hatching plots and counter-plots disappears from official circles in Peking and Canton. In the meantime, despite irresolute and chaotic government, China continues to progress. Not so rapidly, perhaps, as some of us would wish; but, nevertheless, the changes and improvements are real and undeniable. The latest example of reform is afforded by the returns of the Salt Gabelle. Slowly but surely Sir Richard Dane and his associates are tightening their control over this source of revenue. The history of the Maritime Customs service is being repeated. Foreign control is eliminating, gradual-

ly, the "old custom" of squeeze. In one district of China, under the former régime, the salt tax yielded about half a million dollars to the Central Government; last year it produced three millions, and it is confidently believed that this year the figure will exceed four millions. These records give us some idea of the gradual, but decided, manner in which Sir RICHARD DANE has revealed the iron hand beneath the velvet glove.

Moralists are sometimes apt to overlook the importance of prosperity to a people in the process of elevating their ideals. It is no use talking to a starving man about the salvation of his soul. Human nature is such that extreme poverty drags down into the mire a thousand men for the one that it ennobles. Poverty leads to crime in the East as in the West. The only hope for the millions in Cathay is a general rise in wages and the scale of living. By a most fortunate circumstance that means more trade. Consequently, all the efforts made to open up mines, railways and irrigation works in the country not only conduce to the betterment of the starving millions of China, but also to the benefit of merchants, both Chinese and European. Fifty or sixty years ago the American essayist, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, visited England. Though something of a mystic, he had a practical outlook, and he had no doubts about the advantages of material prosperity and inventions to the people of Great Britain. "When to the native resources," he wrote, "was added this goblin steam, with his myriad arms, never tired, working day and night everlastingly, the amassing of property has run out of all figures." He considered that this one invention added to the wealth of the country, at that date, four or five Englands. The figures revealed by the astounding demands of the war show us how remarkable is the prosperity of the homeland in this present year of grace. Experts explain that, owing to its vast natural resources in the shape of mines, water-power, population and agriculture, China will multiply wealth much more rapidly than even Great Britain or America has done. The transformation during the past fifty years of that enormous tract of country lying between the Rio Grande and the North Pole has been one of the great events of history. It will probably pale before the changes that will take place in China during the next half a century. For, as soon as inventions and mechanical contrivances are properly introduced into this part of Asia there will be such a stimulus to the production of wealth that the trade of the Pacific will be simply enormous, and Hongkong, from its geographical situation and its established connection, will always be the largest port in the Far East.

The most important event that has taken place in China during the last quarter of a century has been the complete change of attitude on the part of the educated classes towards these aids to man—steam and electricity. They no longer despise their help; on the contrary, they show great eagerness to find out all about them. They have at last grasped the fundamental fact that these things create wealth. If only the son of Han can be convinced that there is money to be made out of anything, new or old, he will be interested in it. We do not, in the least, blame him for the instinct. "Men are seldom so innocently employed as when making money," wrote a great moralist. There is nothing mean or petty in the desire to make money, so long as honest methods are employed. It is a perfectly natural and legitimate ambition to wish to live under improved conditions. In the spending of money, especially among certain classes, there is, it is true, much that deserves censure. The increased wages and bonuses paid to the munition workers in Great Britain are not grudged. What is criticised, and rightly criticised, is the flaunting extravagance shown by some of the people in the spending of those wages. That spirit, also, caused great social unrest before the war. The vivid descriptions of "rouls" by Society folk made the men in the workshops and the alms houses furious. We must keep our ideas clear about this matter, concerning which there is much confusion of thought. It was exhibited, a few weeks ago, by the Bishop of Victoria, in the course of a sermon on the text, "The love of money is the root of all evil." It is now certainly

not wicked, but very praiseworthy, of people to attempt, by honest labour, to improve their social conditions. The Chinese sage, CONFUCIUS, recognised that. "The Master said: 'What an abundant population!' Jan Yr said: 'Now that the people are so abundant, what is the next thing to be done?' 'Enrich them,' said CONFUCIUS. 'And having enriched them, what then?' 'Teach them,' was the reply." It is evident that this philosopher saw quite plainly that freedom from anxiety about the next meal is a great incentive to virtue. When the labouring millions of China are elevated by material prosperity to a position above starvation level we may expect less brutality in their lives.

There is no need for Europeans to be at all despondent about the development of China, for it is one of those events which is as certain as the daily rising of the sun. Some of us who have known the Far East for less than a decade are, at times, apt to expect a little too much. We must look back over the past and then we shall not fail to find encouragement. It was only about forty years ago that our fellow-countrymen were first engaged as experts by the Japanese, and now we see the results of their practical advice in the steamship lines, factories and general expansion of that island kingdom. China must, some day, inevitably dwarf Japan. The three greatest World Powers of the present day are the greatest makers of iron and steel, namely, Great Britain, Germany, and America. When China works its iron and steel—and it contains an abundance of iron, ore and coal—then there will be some extraordinary changes in the land. It will inevitably lead to material prosperity, and an elevation in the scale of living among the teeming masses.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow, at 3 p.m.

Amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Montague* were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin, Mr. A. H. Crewe, and Mr. Denman Fuller.

Staff Surgeon J. M. Holmes, M.B., B.N., who has recently been awarded the D.S.O., is a brother-in-law of Mr. C. J. Poole, supervisor at the General Post Office, Hongkong. The D.S.O. was conferred in recognition of Staff Surgeon Holmes' services in the Jutland fight.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10.50 a.m., November 6th.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Luzon more than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or N.

SERIOUS FIRE ON THE "SUI AN."

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK UNKNOWN.

While alongside the wharf at Macao, early yesterday morning, the *Sui An*, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, caught fire, as a result of which the whole of the super-structure was destroyed. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. The first alarm was given shortly after 2 a.m. and it was 10 a.m., or thereabouts, before the fire was extinguished. The full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. The hull remains intact, and it is hoped that the engines and other vital parts of the vessel have not been injured. The ship will be towed to Hongkong to-day to be placed under repair.

The *Sui An* had only just been refitted, and went to Macao straight from the hands of the Dock Company in whose possession she had been for the past two or three weeks. There was consequently no cargo on board. The ship, newly painted, was at Macao simply waiting to recommence her usual itinerary.

OPIUM ON THE "SALAMIS." LARGE HAUL.

On Sunday, Revenue Officer Wilde boarded the s.s. *Salamis* upon arrival at Hongkong, and in the cargo hold found 2,073 tacks of prepared opium, valued at \$60,000. No arrest was made. The *Salamis* is on the South African run, and calls at Durban, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

POSITION OF ROUMANIANS.

BERLIN FROM WITHIN.

Tranco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, November 6th.

A communiqué says:—North of the Somme we executed several attacks during the day, and made a series of appreciable advances from the south of Transloy to the south of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, and pushed our lines between Les Boeufs and Sully-Saillisset several hundred metres in the direction of Transloy. We captured a trench east of Sully-Saillisset, and conquered most of the village of Saillisset. South thereof we are attacking St. Pierre Vaast Wood on three sides. We made an important advance, capturing successively three trenches defending the northern part of the Wood, and the whole line of hostile positions on the south-western outskirts. Fighting is most desperate in this sector. Furious German counter-attacks were brilliantly repulsed with bombs and bayonet. We took 523 prisoners. The artillery duel has continued in the Douaumont region. We have occupied the whole of the village of Vaux.

FURIOUS CANNONADE.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

LONDON, November 6th.

The continued heavy rain in the Somme region has prevented extensive operations during the week-end, but communiqués from both sides show that there has been a most furious cannonade, the notable feature of which has been the steady extension of the British artillery northwards. The guns are thundering practically along the whole of the thirty miles from Arrantieres to Arras.

The French occupation of Damloup completes the re-capture of every inch of ground won by the Germans during eight months' operations against Verdun.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

BAD WEATHER CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 6th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have attacked at several points and made some progress. We cleared a thicket of Germans on the extreme right, and progressed at the centre on a front of over 1,000 yards, securing high ground in the neighbourhood of Butte and Dewarten Court. The weather continues stormy.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

A VILLAGE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, November 6th.

A French communiqué says:—To the east of Fort Vaux we extended our progress, occupying during the night Damloup village and taking some prisoners. On the north of the Somme, the enemy has not further attempted to renew his attacks on our trenches in St. Pierre Vaast Wood. About fifty prisoners were taken in that sector yesterday.

There has been an intermittent artillery duel during the night.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKINGS.

LONDON, November 6th.

The *Clan Leslie*, and the Harrison liner *Statesman* have been sunk.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

GERMAN CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, November 5th.

The Admiralty states that the German naval report of the 4th inst. of the sinking of a small English cruiser off the west coast of Ireland on October 23rd, evidently refers to the *Genisma*, which was officially reported lost on October 26th.

GERMAN SUBMARINE STRANDED.

BLOWN UP BY CREW.

COPENHAGEN, November 5th.

A German submarine, which was stranded on the west coast of Jutland, was blown up by the crew after unsuccessful efforts had been made by torpedo boats to tow her off.

AMSTERDAM, November 6th.

A Berlin official message states that it was the *U20* which was stranded and blown up west of Jutland.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 5th.

An Italian official announcement reports the capture of 8,932 prisoners during the last four days, of whom 270 are officers.

ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 5th.

An Italian official announcement says:—The enemy five times attacked the slopes of Cima Boeche, but were driven off with heavy loss.

We extended our occupation south of the Oppashinsella-Castagnavizza road and took 200 prisoners.

The total prisoners taken on the Julian front since August 8th number 40,363, of whom 1,006 are officers.

ATTEMPTED AUSTRIAN DIVERSION.

ROME, November 6th.

There is now bad weather on the Italian front, where the heavy rains and mist are hampering operations. The Austrians are now attempting a diversion in Trentino. Five attacks at one point were repulsed.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS. BRITISH EVACUATE A POST.

LONDON, November 5th.

An East African official statement says:—There has been fighting since October 22nd between Iringa and Ngumburi, and also east of Lupembe. A British post consisting of fifty rifles and two guns, after resisting attacks for five days by numbers superior by eight to one, was compelled to evacuate. Half the garrison escaped, having rendered the guns useless.

A strong enemy force from the direction of Mahenge advanced and entrenched to the west of the Ruhudje River and came in contact with General Northey, whose troops rushed the enemy and gained a complete success, driving him across the river, and inflicting 200 losses, as well as taking 63 prisoners and capturing much material. Our casualties were 21. The fighting continues.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 6th.

An Austrian communiqué says:—The Hungarians captured a strong position south-west of Predal, and the Roumanian second line. The Roumanians have recommenced attacks on the frontier in the region east of Brasov, and pressed back the Austrian front for two kilometres at two points.

ROUMANIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

BUCHAREST, November 6th.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—We repulsed several enemy attacks in the Prahova Valley. The enemy in the evening succeeded in occupying part of our trenches on Mount Dihamu and north-west of Azuga. Several enemy attacks in the Dragolavele region, and on the left bank of the Olt were repulsed. Our pursuit of the enemy in the Vulcan Pass continues. More prisoners have been taken.

THE ROUMANIAN POSITION.

LONDON, November 6th.

The *Times* correspondent at Bucharest says that if the Roumanians continue to preserve their high moral and stubborn defence, the enemy should be unable to reach the interior for weeks, when the cold weather will presumably terminate serious operations. In the meantime, the sentiment of the country is crystallising for a determined resistance. The most important German attack is now centred in the Alut Valley. General Belasiff, the new Russian representative at headquarters, regards the situation as being satisfactory.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, November 6th.

A Serbian communiqué says:—Positive information of the latest fighting on the left bank of the Cernareka shows that the Germans suffered enormously.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, November 6th.

A Berlin official announcement claims a further success beyond the Predal Pass, and the capture of 661 prisoners.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

LONDON, November 6th.

A Berlin official announcement claims a further success beyond the Predal Pass, and the capture of 661 prisoners.

ALLIES OCCUPY EKATERINI.

ATHENS, November 6th.

Allied forces have occupied Ekaterini, where there has been a collision between the Venizelists and the Greek Government troops, with a view to avoiding bloodshed.

PERSECUTION OF VENEZILISTS.

LONDON, November 6th.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Royalist Government is persecuting the Venizelists. Twenty-five officers are at present imprisoned, and one was executed at Ekaterini before the Venizelist occupation. A Decree dismisses army and navy officers joining the Venizelists.

PROTRACTED COUNCIL MEETING.

ATHENS, November 6th.

The King presided at a protracted Council meeting of Ministers and party leaders who discussed particularly the question of the handing over of a light flotilla to the Allies.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

SERIES OF HEIGHTS OCCUPIED.

PETROGRAD, November 5th.

An official announcement indicates unimportant operations.

The Germans drove the Russians from the village of Mojeika, after a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells, but were subsequently thrown out.

The Russians progressed somewhat south of Dornavatra and occupied a series of heights.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 6th.

The death is announced of Lord Clarendon.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN FROM WITHIN.

SIGNIFICANT STEPS.

AMSTERDAM, November 6th.

German papers complain that the Reichstag is puzzled because the Government are determined not to tolerate a public discussion of intended measures.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that one of Groener's first steps will be to veto newspaper advertisements seeking and offering industrial, commercial and professional labour, male and female. The same paper says that there are grave economic reasons against such a step.

ENGLAND'S OBJECT.

AS DEFINED BY BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

LONDON, November 6th.

The *New York World* publishes a long statement, sanctioned by Bethmann Hollweg, which is mainly a tirade against England, who is "bent upon wiping Germany from the face of the earth." He was convinced that the rest of the world would not permit Germany to share the fate of Carthage. The statement also declares that Germany must have room for expansion, especially through the Balkans and towards Asia.

POLISH AUTONOMY.

GERMAN MILITARY DEVICE.

LONDON, November 6th.

The belated Austro-German offer of Polish autonomy is regarded as being dictated by military necessity, but it is not thought likely that the Poles will fall into the trap, as apart from the fact that the offer is limited to Russian Poland, the proposed organisation of the national army indicates that the whole scheme is merely a device to force the Russian Poles into Austro-German military service.

It was recently reported that General von Hindenburg had insisted upon immediate Polish levies, demanding 700,000 recruits from this source.

The official organ, the *North German Gazette*, shows that this was the object when it says:—"Germany's security demands that Russia will never be able to use, militarily, consolidated Poland as an invasion gate for Silesia and West Prussia."

The English papers declare that the proclamation of the Grand Duke Nicholas remains the charter of all Polish peoples.

AMSTERDAM, November 6th.

A Vienna paper says that M. Burian, replying to a deputation from Warsaw, said that the future kingdom of Poland would only begin its full national existence after the war, in close connection with the Central Powers both politically and militarily.

ZURICH, November 6th.

The Poles of Switzerland are not impressed, and they declare that the scheme does not meet with aspirations.

SHIPPING.

DEALING WITH BIG DEMAND.

LONDON, November 6th.

The report of Lloyd's Register shows that 620 vessels, of 2,262,709 tons, are now building under supervision, and the register is the largest in the history of the society. The output in the United Kingdom remains far below normal, but the figures show the success of neutrals, and particularly the United States, to create and extend plants to cope with the increasing demand for tonnage.

WOLFRAM REEFS.

SYDNEY, November 6th.

Numerous wolfram reefs have been located on the northern territory. Sixty-two tons have been produced during the past eighteen months.

The Director of Mines in the northern territory states that numerous well-defined wolfram reefs and baders, from an inch to four feet, have been located. The outcrops are traceable for half a mile in a number of instances. A large area is still unprospected. The Federal authorities have ordered further investigations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF FOR U.S.A.

NEW YORK, November 6th.

The Presidential campaign has concluded.

President Wilson deprecated the discussion of foreign policies by self-called Statesmen who scattered tinder while the world was ablaze.

Both candidates dwelt on the tariff question, President Wilson taunting the Republicans' advocacy of a high protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes declared that the only hope the American workman had of not succumbing to foreign competition after the war was a tariff at least equivalent to the difference in the price of labour between America and abroad.

NEW IRISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

G.C.B. FOR GENERAL MAXWELL.

LONDON, November 6th.

It is officially announced that General Sir Bryan Mahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in succession to General Maxwell, who takes up the Northern Command. The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on General Maxwell.

CORNERING COPPER.

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS WIRE MANUFACTURE.

LONDON, November 6th.

The Ministry of Munitions has prohibited the manufacture of copper wire except by the sanction of the Government.

DIFFICULTIES OF JUTE BUYING.

LONDON, November 6th.

The *Times*, referring to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the new jute buying scheme, says that possibly the only solution is to revert to the earlier method of requisitioning the Dundee mills for the supply of specified Government indents, but some argue further that a rebate should be obtained, from the conference of liners, of the difference between the Blue Book and market rates of freight in respect of all jute used on Government account; and also a remission of the Indian export duty.

RE-PLANNING DELHI.

LONDON, November 6th.

H.M. the King gave an audience to Mr. Edwin Lutyens, who is leaving for India shortly on business connected with the proposals of the committee appointed to advise the Raj on the re-planning of Delhi.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN EGYPT.

LONDON, November 5th.

Sir Reginald Wingate succeeds Sir Arthur McMahon as High Commissioner in Egypt.

"SWANKS" AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

That happy band of local entertainers, the "Swanks," in charge of Mr. C. H. P. Hay, appeared at the Seamen's Institute last evening, and gave a most enjoyable concert to about 350 service men. The evening had been arranged by the popular chaplain of the Institute, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and was in every way a great success. All the items were very well received, and the popular choruses were not allowed to pass without plenty of support. During the evening "Jack" and "Tommy" were provided with smokes, thanks to the generosity of the British-American Tobacco Company, and the persuasive eloquence of Mrs. Hay. The large attendance of service men testified to the fact that the Institute has become a favoured resort in the evenings, and the chaplain may be assured of plenty of encouragement in his indefatigable work if similar social events can be arranged. The programme was as follows:—Opening Chorus, the "Swanks"; "Anchored," Mr. Abbey; "My little Billiken Boy," Miss Lamont; "Glorious Devon," Mr. Leith; "Hyde Park Girl," Mrs. Davison; Recitation, Mr. Hay; "If you were the only girl," Mrs. Riddell and Mr. Muriel; "Keep the Home Fires burning," Miss Gordon; "Sue, Sue, Sue," Mr. Ramsey; Selected, Mrs. Riddell; "Land of Hope and Glory," Mr. Brand; "We all do the Goose Step," Mr. Arthur; "Fairings," Mr. Leith; "When the world is a garden again," Mrs. Davison; "The Old Black Mare," Mr. Muriel; "Michigan," Mrs. Riddell; Selected, Mr. Jones; "Watch on the Rhine," concerted. Major-General Ventris, G.O.C., was among those present.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Autumn Race Meeting at Shanghai opened yesterday, when the results were as follows:—

MALOO PLAYS.—Half a mile.
Mr. John Peel's *The Nipper* (Mr. Johnston) 1
Sir Paul's *Coronet Dahlia* (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Robson's *Niblick* (Mr. Hayes) 3
Time: 1min. 13.5secs.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. Lamerton's *Bornito* (Mr. Rowe) 1
Mr. H. Morris's *Homefield* (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Jeroni's *Blazon* (Mr. Willeumier) 3
Time: 2min. 11.3secs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. J. Liddell's *Malcolm* (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Mr. Dick Turpin's *Votan* (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Eard's *Birdwood* (Mr. I. Ezra) 3
Time: 1min. 38.3secs.

THE FAH-WAH STAKES.—One and a half miles.
Mr. H. Morris's *Beaconsfield* (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. H. Morris's *Wakefield* (Mr. Morris) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's *Capercaillie* (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3min. 27.3secs.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Tita Tuan Kongsee's *Tiga* (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 1
Mr. Jellert's *Dinant* (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Middy's *Kingsmead* (Mr. Burkill) 3
Mr. Perny's *Peronne* (Mr. Willeumier) 3
Time: 1min. 40.3secs.

Dead heat.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.—One and three quarters miles.
Mr. John Peel's *Black Diamond* (Mr. Johnston) 1
Sir Paul's *Winsome Dahlia* (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Fay's *Nirvana* (Mr. Heard) 3
Time: 4min. 01.5secs.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.
Messrs. Toog and Speelman's *Zuider Zee* (Mr. Watta) 1
Mr. Robson's *The Canny Bird* (Mr. Hayes) 2
Mr. Elretnus's *Beautie* (Mr. Vids) 3
Time: 3min. 59.4secs.

THE AUTUMN CUP.—One and a quarter miles.
Mr. H. Morris's *Castlefield* (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Toog and Speelman's *Sir Lamerock* (Mr. Watta) 2
Mr. Fay's *Wynona* (Mr. Heard) 3
Time: 3min. 50.3secs.

THE WHANGPOO STAKES.—One and a half miles.
Mr. Sky's *Harry* (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. J. Liddell's *Inchkeith* (Mr. Dalgleish) 2
Mr. Cire's *Sidelight* (Mr. Moller) 3
Time: 3min. 35.4secs.

THE KALGAN PLATE.—One mile.
Mr. Tita Tuan Kongsee's *Ampat* (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 1
Mr. States' *Arizona* (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Reycol's *Shorty* (Mr. Willeumier) 3
Time: 2min. 16.2secs.

DEATH OF OLD HONGKONG RESIDENT.

The interment took place in the Jewish Cemetery, Happy Valley, on Sunday, of Mrs. Isaac Ellis, who passed away at 1, Pedder's Hill, on Saturday evening, in her 83rd year. The late Mrs. Ellis, who was very well known to the Jewish community in Hongkong, came to the Colony from Bombay as long ago as 1867 with her husband, who pre-deceased her in 1903, Mr. Ellis having been engaged by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. On March 15th, 1903, the late Mr. and Mrs. Ellis celebrated their diamond wedding in Hongkong, and were the recipients of numerous congratulations. The late Mrs. Ellis had been in failing health for some time, but despite this she carried out many philanthropic missions among the poor of her community, who, in her demise, will miss a true friend.

The Chief Rabbi officiated at the graveside, and the chief mourners were Messrs. O. J. Ellis (son), F. E. Ellis, E. E. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, F. M. Ellis, and J. Joseph (grandsons), and J. Edgar (great-grandson). At the time of their diamond wedding the late Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had three surviving daughters and three sons, 23 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren. Some of the late Mrs. Ellis' grandsons are at present serving with the British forces in France.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. J. Wicheh, manager of the King Edward Hotel, has just received a parcel containing two boxes of cigars from the Post Office. These cigars were sent to his son George, on June 10th, 1916. "Somewhere in France," the parcel was inscribed, "Missus, wounded," and "Prisoner of War." Some letters have been received stating that Mr. Wicheh was taken prisoner about the beginning of July. He belonged to one of the bombing parties of the 16th Middlesex Regiment. He states that he is well treated, and the only complaint he makes is about the food, which is bad.

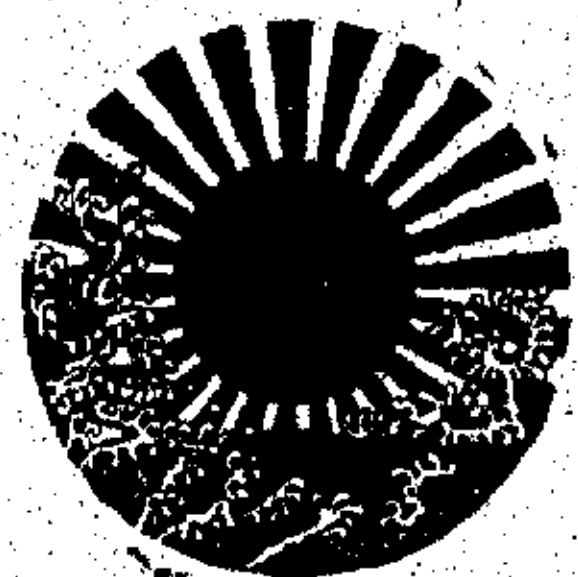
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sold in all the leading
pharmacies and
grocery stores.

THE CAPTURE OF GORIZIA.

ITALIAN STRATEGY.

ADVANCE TOWARDS TRIESTE.

The Italian General Staff have
issued a report on the brilliant opera-
tions of the Army from the beginning
of August to the latter part of Septem-
ber. These include the taking of
Gorizia and the advance across the
Carso plateau towards Trieste.

The report of the Italian General
Staff on Gorizia and the Carso explains
that these great offensive operations were
prepared last winter. By the middle of
May it was found necessary, however,
owing to the violence of the enemy
onset, to dispatch to the Trentino a large
part of the forces in reserve. In spite of
this the Supreme Command persisted in
their orders to the officers in command
on the Isonzo front to carry on the offe-
nsive in accordance with their original
plans. Thus it was that already in the
first half of June, the enemy invasion
of the Trentino having been checked,
the Supreme Command was able, by dint
of rapid maneuvering, to bring up from
the Trentino to the Isonzo front rein-
forcements strong enough to render
practicable the execution of the great
attack.

It was all-important to take the enemy
unawares in view of their advantage in
the matter of lines of communication.
To the rear of the great mountainous
curve formed by the three ranges of the
Alps. The actual attack on the bridge-
head of Gorizia had therefore to be
preceded, two days earlier, by an attempt
on the sector of Monfalcone, so as to
divert the enemy's attention to this
vulnerable point—one of importance to
them.

THE FEINT AT MONFALCONE.

The report then goes on to describe the
actual operations, of which the following
is a summary:—

It was on August 4th that the first
began at different points in the Monfal-
cone sector. The artillery having pre-
pared the way, our infantry advanced
and drove the enemy out of Heights 89
and 121 to the east of the Rocca. But the
enemy, masters of ignoble wiles, had left
great numbers of asphyxiating bombs in
the abandoned trenches, and these ex-
ploded with terrible results to our men.
Soon afterwards immense enemy forces
were thrown forward in a counter-
attack which constrained our troops,
overpowered by the effects of the gas and
greatly reduced in numbers, to with-
draw to their original front, taking their
prisoners with them. The enemy hurried
forward reinforcements towards the Mon-
falcone sector.

On the morning of the 6th the whole
of our artillery and bombing batteries
opened fire with much violence, and to
great effect, on the entire enemy front
from Monte Sabotino to San Michele.
At 4 p.m. it was ascertained that the
first line of the enemy was completely
shattered. Waves upon waves of our
infantry rushed forward, and the attack
on positions until, after a series of
thoughtful impregnable. On the left of our
front (45th Division) a column com-
manded by Colonel Badoglio of the
General Staff moved forward to the as-
sault of the mighty barrier of Monte
Sabotino, the key to the defence of
Gorizia. Such was the *elan* of our troops
that, forcing their way over the enemy's
lines in a single rush, they attained
Height 609, the summit of the mountain,
surprising and taking prisoners prac-
tically the entire garrison. The advance
was continued rapidly towards the
Isonzo, and by the evening we had reached
the San Valentino-San Mauro line,
along the eastern slopes of Monte
Sabotino.

THE ATTACK ON GORIZIA.

On the high ground to the west of
Gorizia, the Lambro Brigade, belonging
to the 43rd Division, made an attack on
Height 188, which had already been
the scene of so many sanguinary engage-
ments, and after much hard fighting
succeeded in taking it. Then to the south
the Abruzzi Brigade of the 24th Division
made a frontal attack on the very
strongly fortified lines of Osavina and
overcoming an obstinate defence, suc-
ceeded finally in becoming masters of it,
making their way at dusk into the neigh-
bourhood of Penna. On Monte Podgora
the Cuneo Brigade of the 11th Division
carried all before them, quickly sur-
mounting the crest and taking up their
position on the Grafenberg. There, at
graps with enemy forces far outnumber-
ing them, they kept up a furious battle
all through the night. Finally, to the
extreme south of the heights the troops
of the 12th Division had climbed Monte
Calvario and had descended upon the
enemy's line of defence lying along the
level ground between the southern border
of the Podgora and the Isonzo.

THE CARSO BARRIER.

A struggle not less sanguinary and
equally victorious was in progress on the
southern border of the Carso, where the
gallant infantry of the 22nd Division
attacked simultaneously the strongly
fortified line of Monte San Michele, as
well as the great barrier defending
Gorizia and the Carso (already bathed
with so much generous Italian blood
during the 15 months of the war), and
after a succession of strenuous assaults
secured complete possession of it. The
enemy offered a brave and determined
resistance all along the line and sold the
victory dear. Apart from the main
struggle, there were very many isolated
hand-to-hand encounters with small
groups of desperado fighters in caverns
and on isolated peaks.

Having by the capture of Monte
Sabotino and of Monte San Michele
secured possession of the lateral but-
tresses of the bridgehead of Gorizia, we
had now to address ourselves to the
storming of the barriers still offered by
the heights immediately to the west of
the city. The fight here was fierce and
desperate, and lasted until the afternoon
of August 8th. The difficult nature of

the ground, the strength and number of
the enemy's defence, the proximity of
Gorizia itself—when the foe was able
continually to draw fresh reinforcements
—all tended to make the position almost
impregnable. But our infantry, magni-
fiently supported by our artillery,
fought on and on, capturing en-
trenchment after entrenchment, and
beating back incessant counter-attacks.
Thus, on the afternoon of August 8th all
the heights on the right bank of the
Isonzo constituting the bridgehead of
Gorizia, as well as Monte San Michele
on the left bank, were in our possession.
The whole line from the Isonzo to the
valley of Tolmino was securely ours!

ENTRY INTO GORIZIA.

At dusk sections of the Casale and
Pavia Brigades crossed the Isonzo (the
bridges over which had been damaged
by the enemy) and took up their position
on the farther bank. A column of cavalry
and Bersaglieri cyclists were at once dis-
patched in pursuit of the enemy. On the
morning of the 9th our infantry
entered Gorizia, while a column of
cavalry and cyclists swept round the
countryside encircling the city and
silenced all further efforts at resistance
on the part of the enemy. On the 10th
our infantry occupied the western slopes
of the heights which command on the east
the plain of Gorizia, and, on the 11th,
the line of the Verticizza.

The taking of Gorizia, deserves to be
ranked among the finest military feats
in the history of our country. Within
three days the most important of all the
fortified places of the enemy on the
Isonzo front fell into our hands as the
result of an attack in force—one of the
most violent and powerful attacks in
force on a fortified place which this war
has yet produced.

The enemy command, as has been ad-
mitted by our prisoners, had harboured
the illusion that the great efforts we had
made first to check and then to turn
back the Austrian invasion of the Trentino
had put it out of all question for
us to embark on a new offensive.

ON THE CARSO LINES.

Already on August 8th, while our
troops were achieving the capture of
Monte San Michele, on the northern side
of the Carso, on the opposite wing in the
Monfalcone zone. Bersaglieri cyclists
made themselves masters of Height 85.
On the following days the enemy made
a series of desperate efforts to retake his
stronghold on Monte San Michele, but
always was repulsed. He lost also the
village of Boschini, which had been
strongly fortified, on the northern slopes
of the mountain. More to the south our
men took several trenches in the neigh-
bourhood of San Martino del Carso.

On the 10th a vigorous attack by our
army upon the entire front of the enemy
was crowned with complete success. The
routed enemy abandoned the entire zone
to the west of the Vallone, only main-
taining strong resistance on the heights
of the Dobeli and on Height 121. Our
troops occupied Rubbia, San Martino del
Carso, the plateau of Doberdo, and
Monte Cosich, and attained the line of
the Vallone up to Crni hrub. On the
next day, the 11th, having traversed the
Vallone, they made a brilliantly suc-
cessful attack on the western slopes of the
Nad Logem (Height 212) and the summit
of the Crni hrub. On the 12th the crest
of Nad Logem, after a stubborn defence,
was captured by our gallant troops of
the 23rd Division. Simultaneously we got
possession of Oppachiasella and advanced
a kilometre (1,100 yards) farther to the
east of this spot on the southern slopes
of the Carso, having taken the other
peaks of Hill 121 and of the Dobeli.

On the subsequent days, down to the
15th, the fighting continued very vigor-
ously and with ever new successes for our
troops, who destroyed other formidable
lines of entrenchments to the east of
Nad Logem and on the western slopes
of Monte Pecinka. From that date
forward the operations in this re-
gion also, as in the Gorizia zone,
began to wear a methodical aspect by
reason of the necessity of new disposi-
tions of the troops and of planning out
systematic defences of the territory we
had taken.

The plateau of the Carso Goriziano is
by nature a formidable position, protect-
ed in front by the deep trench-like valley
of the Isonzo and buttressed by San
Michele to the north and Cosich and
Dobeli and Height 121 to the south. The
surface of the plateau, undulating,
honeycombed with holes and caves, lends
itself peculiarly well to the purposes of
defence, and the Austrian Command had
made good use of it, having constructed
an intricate maze of trenches, deep down
under rocks and to a great extent iron-
cased. It might have been thought that
the stronghold had been made impreg-
nable, and so the Austrians had regarded
it.

PRISONERS AND BOOTY.

In the course of the operations from the
4th to the 16th of August we took 18,778
prisoners, of whom 393 were officers, 30
big guns, 63 bomb-throwers, 92 machine-
guns, 12,225 rifles, 5,000,000 cartridges,
3,000 shells, 60,000 bombs, and a rich
hoody of war material of every descrip-
tion.

GERMAN "SURRENDER DRILL."

So freely have the enemy been sur-
rendering in some of the recent engage-
ments that a joke is going around to the
effect that the Germans practise "sur-
render drill" in anticipation of our
attacks. Not otherwise, it is claimed,
could they attain to such uniformity in
the alacrity with which they come out of
the dug-outs, proffering all their valu-
ables as the price of their lives. It must
not be supposed that this readiness to
surrender makes the gallantry of our men
any the less, or the fighting less severe.
The German does not surrender until he
is in his trenches. The artillery, the
rifle and machine-gun fire have to be faced
in every attack. It is when our men have
broken through these and have rushed the
trenches, when the bomb-and-bayonet
stage is reached that the enemy breaks
down.

THE FRENCH ON THE SOMME.

WONDERFUL FIGHTING MACHINE.

WHERE THREE ARMIES MEET.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

I have seen the French at the front and
their preparations behind it on a great
part of their line from Champagne to
Alsace. But nowhere have I seen any-
thing to compare with the organization
that supports the men in the trenches in
the battle of the Somme. It is stupen-
dous. It has all and more than all of
the method which at the beginning of
the war was commonly supposed to be the
special attribute of the enemy. I was
talking yesterday to an officer of Chas-
seurs Alpins on the respective military
qualities of our Allies and the Germans.
"Nous ne sommes pas des militaires,"
he remarked; "nous sommes des guer-
riers." I think he was wrong. That the
French are a race of warriors no one,
least of all the Germans, will dispute.
But during the war they have become
something more than that. They have
added to their great natural quality of
the Gallic fighting spirit a talent for
organizing the machinery of war which
not even Prussia can excel, if, indeed, it
can equal it. They have not been obli-
ged, like the English, to improvise nearly
the whole of their armies—the most mar-
vellous and quickest improvisations of
its kind that the world has seen—and they
had already at the beginning of the war
a fighting machine of very considerable
horse-power. But what they have done
is to alter and improve it out of all
recognition. Of the result of their efforts,
as I have seen it in driving through the
country behind their lines on the Somme,
I will try to give some faint idea. We
know in England something of the mar-
vels of our own organization behind the
lines, as well as of the gallantry of the
men in the trenches. We have heard, too,
accounts of the valour of the French
fighting man, with the defence of Verdun
as its culminating point. It will not
diminish our confidence in the certainty
of the coming triumph to study in the
country to the south of the Somme front
the wonderful extent of the war prepara-
tions which our Allies—surely military
no less than guerriers—have made.

To begin with, everywhere behind the
lines, in every village and town through
which you pass in a motor-drive of two
or three or four hours, there are horses
and armed men—the first indispensable
cog in the machine. After more than
two years of war they swarm in France,
in a way that can hardly, as I imagine,
still be the case in Germany. As you
get nearer the river you drive at first
through miles of open plain, with hardly
a tree to be seen except along the sides
of the straight, unending roads. Off the
roads there are here and there a few
small features of the flat landscape,
as far as the eye can see, are cabbage
and cattle and standing sheaves of corn.
But on the roads, even in this pastoral
district, there are two and sometimes
three continuous lines of dusty grey cars,
ambulances, drays, omnibuses, gun-carriages,
ammunition and munition wagons, nearly
all of them motor-driven, broken here
and there by a troop of cavalry or a com-
pany of *fantassins*, all, in whichever
direction they are moving, with one and
only one object in view—to serve and
provide the front.

PASSING TO THE IRON AGE.

Then, suddenly, you pass from the pas-
toral age to the age of iron and steel.
You begin to hear the booming of the
guns. Life is too grim here for corn and
cattle and cabbages. The country is still
open, but the flatness of the plain is gone,
and gives place to long rolling slopes,
no longer of grey-green grass, but of beaten
mud. The whole world has turned into
one huge camp, which extends as far as
you can see in front and on either side.
On every slope and in every hollow there
are lines and lines and camps and camps
of men and horses, and all the implements
and weapons of war, almost without
exaggeration as the sands of the sea in
number. And yet this is only a fraction
of the combined force of the French and
English Armies.

Before you finally reach the battlefield
there is still one more stage—a shorter
one, of only a mile or two—along the
southern bank of the river. The ground
is more broken now. On your right it
rises steeply to a sixty-foot ridge that
shuts out all the country beyond. On
your left the width of the river and the
ready marshes that surround it, more like
a Norfolk broad than anything else
else in England—but some of the bays
that float in its channels can hardly be
called peaceful—stretch away north-
wards to another line of low heights, and
a little farther on the roads and trees
suddenly before you a succession of wide,
treeless slopes and shallow ravines, a
grassy-moor without the heather, reach-
ing up and up to the distant horizon.

It was from this point, the loop of the
river between Maricourt to the north and
Eclusier to the south bank, that the
French began their offensive on July 1st,
in concert with their own a little farther
to the north. For some time before our
motor-car reached the line from which
their troops made the first gallant rush
the French guns were banging and flash-
ing behind us and on each side at the
enemy trenches beyond the far-off sky-
line. To the north of the river the dis-
tance from Maricourt past Maurepas to
Bauchevannes, about the farthest point
which the French have reached in this
direction is between five and six miles.
There is little need to describe the ap-
pearance of this great plateau to those
who have read the accounts of the other
battlefields of the war. They are all of
them very like each other. What trees
there were are gone, cut off short by the
shells that have ploughed up the ground
and demolished the whole amazing net-
work of German trenches. The colours of

the battlefield, even under the bright
September sun, was a dull powdery
greyish brown intersected by the white
chalky lines of the roads and the trench
parapets that remained. The interesting
feature is not what one sees—at a
first cursory glance, but what
one does not see till one tramps
over the whole terrain that once was
French and fertile, then German and
desolate, and that now is French again.
Then you begin to understand something
of the enormous extent and power of the
French artillery.

LINE UPON LINE OF GUNS.

The whole of the plateau north of the
river nearly as far as, and at one or two
point beyond, the 16 miles of the
Péronne-Bapaume road, which runs from
south-east to north-west is in their hands.
The front infantry-trenches are beyond
the sky-line. But the guns are every-
where, line upon line of them. The day
was, as they always tell you on the spot,
except when a big offensive is going on,
trist calm. The *communiqué*, if I re-
member right, spoke of *violent combat*
d'artillerie. What it actually meant in
the way of sound was something like the
noise which I should think a couple of
thousand energetic beaters of carpets
would produce if they were all cooped up
in the Albert Hall together. In a dozen
directions at once the spurs of flashes
ran along the lines of the batteries with
the rapidity of the ducks and drakes
made by a flat stone skimming over the
surface of a sunny lake. Nearer at hand
everywhere that we walked we kept com-
ing across fresh lines of them. The
guns were of all sizes, and most of them
seemed to be firing at once. On that
part of the battlefield the black and
grey and white clouds of smoke and
débris that were constantly being shot
up by the hurrying projectiles were
caused not by the French shells, but by
the German. There were enough of them
in all conscience, but the volume of the
enemy's fire was nothing like as great
as that of the guns round us on the
plateau. And yet *tout était calme*—up
to a point. Of what happens when that
point is passed one can get some idea
from the state of abject ruin to which
the village of Maurepas, which stands
at about the centre of the plateau, was
reduced by the two French attacks which
were necessary before it was taken. I
have seen scores of other villages destroyed
by bombardment but none that can
compare with this. It is not even a
skeleton of a village. There may be two
small fragments of masonry left stand-
ing. The rest has gone absolutely. There
are not even heaps of powdered bricks lying
on the ground. Nothing is left but
tortured earth and a few shattered tree-
stumps. And it was through this
abomination of desolation and the hell
of the German fire which partly caused
it that the French in these past weeks
swept forward, village by village and
trench by trench, till they drove the
enemy back over the crest three or four
miles farther on.

Less than two miles north-east of
Maurepas, on the day that I was there,
the English were engaged in taking
Comblès with the French. A little far-
ther to the south, beyond the river, I
saw the French bombarding Mont St.
Quentin, which is the gateway to
Péronne. No position could be more
favourable than the point of *liaison*
between the two Armies (which is situ-
ated just about the Maricourt-Hardcourt
line) for judging the temper and spirit
of the French and English troops and
of the third army which is here making
its stand (but always slowly giving
way) against them. And there is not a
shadow of doubt that the feeling not
only that they are fighting shoulder to
shoulder, but that they are winning.
Almost daily victories side by side, in
an incentive of utmost value to the two
Allied Armies.

THE TRIBUNALS.

MORE "COMING OUT" DEMANDED.

The Oswaldtwistle Local Tribunal on
October 5th granted temporary exemp-
tion to a number of tradesmen, the
chairman (Mr. Hindle) stating that the
tribunal wished it to be known that they
had adopted this course because they
felt strongly that the single men in
munition works ought to be taken first.
The military representative (Mr. Usher)
stated that he would not claim any man
in business with a reasonable amount of
capital involved so long as single young
munition workers were left badged and
the Government took no action to pro-
cure their services for the Army.

At the House of Commons section of
the London Appeal Tribunal, in an
appeal by an *employee* of the Army and
Navy stores, it was stated that *employees*
of the stores who joined the Army
received no allowance, and also lost
benefit in the benevolent fund. The
Chairman (Mr. Lethbridge Piggott), in
adjoining the case for inquiries, said
that if the statements were true it was
a scandalous state of affairs.

An appeal on behalf of a young man,
aged 19, described as a pattern cutter,
was summarily dismissed, the Chairman
remarking that the Tribunal could not
waste time by going into it. A single
man of 19 could not be allowed to go
about the streets doing nothing for his
country.

At the City Local Tribunal Colonel
Stuart Sankey, the City Remembrancer,
as head of a division of the Special
Constabulary, applied for the exemption
of an "emergency officer" who he said
was the only man in the division who
lived in the City. He did very important
work and he would be urgently required
in the event of a Zeppelin falling in the
City. Replying to the chairman, Colonel
Stuart Sankey said the regular police
were depending more and more on the
Special Constabulary. A postponement
of two months was granted.

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MALTA	Dec. 1	Through Steamer	Jan. 3	Jan. 14
NANKIN	Dec. 15	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	Jan. 14	Jan. 21
NOVARA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 23	Mar. 11
NAMUR	Feb. 9	"ARABIA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons and Displacement	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENNESSEE	"KAGA MARU" Capt. I. Iwano	12,500	THURSDAY, 16th Nov., at Noon.
	"KAMO MARU" Capt. R. Shimidzu	16,000	THURSDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	"YOKOHAMA MARU" Capt. Ter do	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon.
	"TAMBA MARU" Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	"HEISHIN MARU" Capt. ...	8,000	THURSDAY, 11th Nov., at Noon.
	"AKI MARU" Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"JINSEN MARU" Capt. Takahashi	6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Nov.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	"RANGOON MARU" Capt. Kobayashi	6,000	MONDAY, 20th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"YETOROFU MARU" Capt. Hirata	6,000	SUNDAY, 12th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TOSA MARU" Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SATURDAY, 18th Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" Capt. Soyoda	13,500	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at 10 A.M.
HANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KASHIMA MARU" Capt. Inami	2,000	THURSDAY, 16th Nov., at 1 A.M.

† Calling Sydney and Melbourne only.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	"KANAGAWA MARU" Capt. Noguchi	12,500	First half of December.
	"TSUBISHI MARU" Capt. Murakami	12,500	

† Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MOHL, MANAGER.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
"SHIYO MARU"	14,000 — 13 knots	SATUR., 11th Nov. Noon.
"KOREA MARU"	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 29th Nov. Noon.
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 13th Dec. Noon.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000—21 knots	TUES, 19th Dec., Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
"SHIYO MARU"	22,000—21 knots	WED., 17th Jan. Noon.
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 20th Nov., 10.30 A.M.

† Proceeding to South American Ports
‡ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
"SAN FRANCISCO G\$250. ... G\$437.50.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from YOKOHAMA by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAINTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer "SHIYO MARU" ... 14,000 — 13 knots ... THURSDAY, 9th Nov.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building. (213)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE"	On or about 17th Nov.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON	"ATLANTIQUE"	On or about 20th Nov.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.
FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.
SUNDAY, 11th Nov., at 5 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE.
"CHOSEN MARU" ... S. Nemoto WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon.

BOMBAY LINE.
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"JAVA MARU" ... S. Yanagi FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at Noon.

JAVA-LINE.
FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA.
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamano FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at Noon.

† Calling Sourabaya, Samarang and Batavia only.

FORMOSAN LINE.
FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.
"BOHEU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 12th Nov., at 10 A.M.

† Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	2nd Dec.	On 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 23rd Dec. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

